WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week in Congress-A Darky at One End and a White Man at the Other-One Squeezed In and the Other Squelched Out-The Cadetship Investigation-The Alaska Purchase and the Perkins Claim - A Speck of War . with the Russian Bear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1870. Another blessed and eventful week has passed, and among the great occurrences put on record are the kicking out of Congress of swhite man (White-more) at one end and the squeezing in of a black man (Revels) at the other. It is rather a curious coincidence, is it not, that while the black carpetbagger Reveis was undergoing the process of social and political elevation the white carpet-bagger ore was being subjected to quite the contrary treatment? Whittemore is an ex-Methodist parson, and so is Revels, which makes the coinciparson, and so is Reveis, which makes the African dence still more remarkable. But while Mr. African kevels is placed high up on the ascending path Mr. Caucasian Whittemore is sent whirling downward from near the top of the alli, thus affording one of the most striking illustrations possible of the ex-plosion of skin and color superiority.

"It is no use talking about the thing," said a pro-

minent democrat to me the day Mr. Revels took his pire State. "No use talking, sir; the time is not far distant when blondes altogether will be at a dis-count, and when the present brunette, the African gentleman and lady, will be quoted a No. 1 in the

My democratic friend was about three-fourths in become much demoralized by the rapid strides of African to perfect equality, but the heaviest blow of all has been the admission of flevels as a full blown Senator; for the democrats inquire of each other, 'Can this thing be stopped at all now Rasn't it gone to that point which defles retreat

ereafter!" of the week has produced a profound impression upon the democratic Senators and members, and I am confident, notwithstanding their protestations of made already a sort of rent in their party. It has set many of them to thinking very seriously over the whole matter, and convinced them that the time has come for cultivating Sambo instead of persecuting him, as heretofore. In my opinion it is not among the remotest contingencies of the future—and the near future, too—that the African Senators and members will be found voting and operating with their white colleagues of the democratic persua-sion; and my logic is this—the democratic politicians are, after all, practically, though not theoretically, more kindly disposed to the downtrodden. The republican politicians though they prate so loudly of social and political equality, are really more aristocratic and haughty than the democrats. Then, Sambo's equality being fixed, it becomes a matter of policy for the demo crats to use him to the best advantage, just as they would unpaintable medicine to accomplish some physical cure. As politicians, their object will be to sary to get on the soft side of Sambo, and forget the color of his skin and the capitlary growth of his eranium. In short, they will cultivate the rising

Revels and in practice out-Sumuer Sumner. This. too, in spite of the preachings of the garralous Davises and Stocktons and Saulsburys. BUTLER SORRY FOR HIS ANTI-NEWSPAPER SPEECH. Ben Butler has suffered such a general overnauling from the newspapers of the whole country on account of his unprovoked attack upon the correspondents here that he has become quite repentant. Indeed, Butler has had a rough time of it lately. His naturally belligerent disposition has embroiled and with Dawes, Logan, Farnsworth, Cox and many other leaders of both parties. But all those wrangles ness? with the newspapers. During the Whittemore deliate Ben said to Speaker Blaine, "I don't propose to get up a discussion with the Speaker, because the speaker has the advantage of always having the floor. Which was a very good point. But why didn't ben's usual shrewdness suggest to him that in any contest with newspaper men, and purticularly when the right might be against him, he would always have the disadvantage of letting them have the last word? It is curious, certainly, that his sharpness descreted him in such an emergency, and it is still more difficult to understand his object in making such a general onslanght upon the newspapers as no did during his so-called defence of Farson Whittemore, the disgraced Congressional carpet-bagger from South Carolina. The end he had in his unind's eye is enveloped in a very thick fog. It is evident he realized that the exposure of the cadetship swindies was due to the correspondents here; but that ness" with the newspapers. During the Whittemore

from South Carolina. The end he had in his uning seye is enveloped in a very thick fog. It is evident he realized that the exposure of the cadetship swindies was due to the correspondents here; but that dies was due to the correspondents here; but that dies was due to the correspondents here; but that dies was due to the correspondents here; but that dies was due to have been a warning to him not to make a rash assault. Whatever may have heen his intention it is not worth while to hunt it up now. It is enough to know that Ben signally lailed, and that his demoralization since has been so great—his fear of the effect of what he thought fit to say so earnest—that he has felt himself obliged to revise the proof sheets of his speech and to make certain alterations which materally change the meaning. What Butler did say in his real speech was that he felt himself, he thanked God, "superior to the newspapers." That, of the ingenious addition of the words "slanders of the "slanders of the mespapers and the mespapers and the mespapers as explains what he meant the day he made the offensive speech when asked what possessed him to pluch into all the newspapers so recklessly and majnativ? "Wait until you see the Globe." The Globe certainly gives a much more agreeable version than the original, as per Ben Butler himself. Had Mr. Butler confined himself to abuse of the few reality culpable journalists whose characters have been damagere by the developments of the cadetship investigation, and had he not sought to make a martyr of Whittemore and logically of all the other congressions usageded of selling their appointments, he would have had the encouragement and support of every reputable journalist. But when he sought by vilineation of the whole newspaper confraternity to make a sort of shield for the criminality of his Congressional tichus he made one of the grandest blanders of his singularly checkered life. Extransitys surveyment what a general quaking and shaking this cadetship investigation has given rise to in the Hou only backshidings and peccadilices of Congress-net in very high standing, and it is quite apparent that the investigation is destined to have a very prolonged existence. THE ALSKA PURCHARE AND THE PERSINS CLAIM— IS THERE TO BE AN "ONPLEASANTNESS" WITH THE

is there to be an "ONPLEASANTNESS" WITH THE RUSS AN BEAR?
There has been a good deal said and written recently about the fact that M. Calacazy, the new Russian Minister here, has made a "demand" upon our government for interest due on account of faiture to pay up the purchase money at the time fixed by the treaty, and a shrewd effort is being made to complicate the matter by mixinggly up with the long talked of claim of Perkins, about which there has been some diplomatic correspondence. Now, the truth is that Mr. Catacazy has not made a "demand" at all. The plain story is this:

The Alaska Treaty stipulated that the purchase money should be paid by our government ten monias after the exchange of radifications, which coentred on June 29, 1807. The payment, therefore, should have been made on the 20th of April, 1808. How Congress only made the necessary appropriation

Buc Congress only made the necessary appropriation on July 25, 1885, or three months and five days after the time fixed by the treaty. When the Russian government, therefore, received the original emount without three mentias interest it was not anisided. It said "We have performed strictly our part of the obligation, but you, Mr. Jonathan, have not. On the very day supulated interest it was not satisfied. If said "we have performed strictly our part of the obligation, but you, Mr. Jonathan, have not. On the very day supulated in the treaty we implied over the purchasse territory to your dominion, but you delayed payment to us for three months, and now you do not offer to pay interest." Arriving at this conclusion, the Czar's government deliberated upon what course would be best to pursue. It was thought reasonable and friendly not to make a demand upon us just at that time, so that the thing was postoned until M. Catacazy was appointed to succeed Baron Stoeckl here as the Ambassador of Russia. M. Catacazy, it is said, was instructed to merely call the attention of our government to the omission in paying sulferest due on the Alaska purchase money, which interest would amount to about \$250,000. The Russian government considered that this would be more acceptable to us than were a formal "demand" to be made. M. Catacazy obeyed his instructions, and in the most delicate manner suggested that his imperial master would be pleased

to have the spondulix forthcoming without further unnecessary delay. It is said that our government responded to this suggestion by Secretary Fish calling M. Catacaay's attention to the fact that some of our citizens had unliquidated claims against Russia which it would be well to consider before having any further talk about inpaid Alaska miterest money. The point, therefore, divested of all the mystification thrown around it by the wyers and scribblers, would seem to be,

payment to be, Frat.—Whether our government, having delayed payment of money stipulated by solemn treaty be yout the day appointed, is in honor bound to pay interest for the period embraced within the delay; and

and
Second—Whether, supposing our government to
be liable to pay such interest, it is competent to refuse payment thereof until claims of our citizens
against Russia are liquidated. In other words, have
we the right to violate treaty supprisations under the
pretext, real or pretended, of enforcing claims of
our citizens?

our citizens?

In answer to the first question, fair dealing would seem to dictate that we ought to pay interest to the Russian government. Had the purchase money been paid promptly on the day it was due the Russian government assuredly would have had the use of the money from that date and benefited by the interest accruing thereon.

And the response to the second point would seem to be equally in tavor of Russia. The Perkins claim nor any other should stand in the way of milling our treaty obligations to the letter. The credit of our government abroad demands, this if no other reason exists.

our government abroad demands, this if bo other reason exists.

This view of the Alaska purchase question is by no means hostile to the justice of the l'erkins claim, and in writing as above I am not committed to the opinion that that claim is a swindle. I have not examined that claim with sufficient care to be able to pass judgment upon it. All I know is that Perkins, an American citizen, claimed to have had a contract with the Russian government to furnish powder and arms, and that the Russian government violated its part of the contract, according to Perkins. Our government claims that Perkins claim is a just one. The Czar's government, having examined it, pronounces it a swindle ab failto usque and finem. There is a perfect contraricty of views. amined it, pronounces it a swindle ab luttio usquad finem. There is a perfect contrariety of views But what should that have to do with the Alaska Business? The two things are entirely distinct Russia and the United States made a bargain. Russia performed its next. Russia and the United States made a bargain. Russia performed its part. We neglected ours. That is the story in a nutshell. We owe something yet, and if we fast to pay it there is some probability, as I am informed, that the Russian Bear will proceed from mild suggestion to stern demand. Are we prepared to go to war with Russia about a quarter of a million dollars, when we fear to measure strength with decripit Spain to win a jewel ten thousand times more valuable? Will Premiter Fish keep his "back up" against the Cossack while he bows down before the haughty Castillian?

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON

A Clue to Further Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1870. One of the committees of Congress is certainly acomplishing something towards anearthing a few of the corrupt transactions in high and low official cir-cles and in the unofficial lobby. We hope the good work will go on to the end, and not stop after making scapegoats of a lew of the small try. The law of Congress, approved February 26, 1853, gives all needed authority and provides ample punish

law of Congress, approved February 26, 1853, gives all needed authority and provides ample punishment for all offenders, whether members of Congress, clerks of committees, outside Bohemans or other lobbyists. Section six is as follows:—

"If any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, promise, offer or give, or procure to be offered, promised or given, any money, goods, bribe, present or reward, or any valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, or any officer of the United States, or any officer of the United States, or persons holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under of in connection with any fopartment of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after the passage of time act, with the intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter or cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law, or under the constitution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall be thereof convicted, such person or persons so offering, promising or giving, and the member, officer or person who shad in any wise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment as for a light crime and misdemeanors, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three years; and the same shall forfolt his efficient and provided in a ponitentiary not exceeding three years; and the same shall forfolt his efficient shall forever be disquanted to hold any office or honor, trust or profit under the United States, "

This important law has remained a dead letter quite too long. It is high time it were put into execution. It applies to the lobby jober offering or giving a bribe or "present," as well as the official receiving it.

Let, then, the United States District Attorney proceed at once against the Hohemians, who descreace

receiving it.

Let, then, the United States District Attorney proceed at one against the Bohemians, who disgrace the profession of journalism by using it as a closk to cover their nefarious operations with venal, weak or unwary officials.

cover their nefarious operations with venal, weak or unwary officials.

Let the investigations go on. The more the better. Let us see if any officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company has "promised, offered or given any money, goods, bribe, present or reward, or any valuable thing whatever" to any member of Congress, department officer or Congressional committee's clerk.

Let Mr. Congressman Farnsworth, Speaker Blaine, President Orion and others likely to know the secrets of the Western Union lobby be summoned.

Let us learn if desplaches over the Western Union lines have been delayed in the interest of certain members, and if dead-bead passes over the same lines or "any valuable thing whatever" have been "given, promised or offered" by officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to any member of Congress, clerk of a committee or department investiofficer. Here is a fine field for Congressional investigation. It may turn out that the saies of caret ships are small potatoes when compared with the operations of the Western Union Telegraph lobby

RAILROAD TORS AND LAND SERVICES.

The Sharks Swimming Around the Treasury-Bait-How Jobs Pass Through Congress-Senator Thurman on the Subject-The Jobs WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1870.

Ex-Secretary Usher, of the Interior Department in Washington, the chief representative, outside

of Congress, of the Kapsas and El Paso Raliroa bill, Senator Pomeroy, the pious, woman rights. temperance man, being the chief representative inside of Congress. The bill proposes to gobble up an enormous amount of land and money. The records show that Senator Pomeroy, who happento be chairman of the committee on Public Lands. has presented during the present Congress a large number of bills asking for land subsidies Each one of them is a job and has a special looby behind it, The country looks with confidence to Senator Morrill, of Maine, and Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, chairmen of the two Committees on Appropriations, to guard the Treasury against grants of money or the loan of the government credit. With equal so ici-tude do the people look to such men as Sprague, of Rhode Island; Casserly, of California; Julian, of Indiana, and Ketcham, of New York, representing the Public Land Committees of the two houses, to make a thorough expose of every attempt to transfer the public demain from the people to corporations. They should see to it that corrupt combinations are not made between Senators and Representatives whereby millions of acres of the best lands belonging to the government are sacre ficed. Ratiroad land grants and other stealing measures are sometimes passed by an exchange of votes between New England Senators and Western Senators or between Southern Schators and North ern Senators, or between Senators representing onsectional or local interest with senators represent ing another sectional or local interest, neither of which bills would pass upon its own meritbut, by corrupt combinations upon the prin ciple that "If you will vole for my bill I will vote for yours," they because law. The "deal people" are queted with the soothing assurances that "it is sat right." that "cheap and rapid transportanten would soon follow," and thus the robbery is consummated and another and monopoly is born. On Saturday the Senate passed one of these railroad land grams to a corporation in Oregon. Senator Thurman opposed it vigorously, on the ground that these enormous land snosidles were generally obtained under these grants, and removed beyond the reach of the people at cheap prices to the possession of corporation at increased prices. He showed that Congress and given tweive midlions of acres or more of said to the Usion Pacific Railroad; seven or eight millions more to the Northern Facific Italiford. And there are now a dozen bits pending by which it is proposed to grant subsides to railroads running in every direction, which will, it they pass, withdraw from the public domain one hondred millions of acres more. Senator Thurman truly said is believed that the country's great source of prosperity was in her cheap lands, which enabled the American people to become owners of real estate, and justified a man in saying, "This cabin is my own; this iand I will leave to my children after me, and they, too, will be landowners in the land of their birth." On account of these subsidies, every year made, it is more slimiguit for a poor man to get a farm or a poor mechanic te get a tenement. He showed that a vast tract of the public lands between Nebraska and California count not be occupied by the agriculturist. They say only fit for graving or people" are quieted with the soothing assurances

raising cattle, and could only be temporarily occuped by a roving population. The good lands are given to corporations, such as the Union and Central Pacific.

What makes these grants sometimes infamous is the fact that most of the lobbying and some of the voting, through which means these subsidies are transferred from the people to the corporations, is done by members of Congress who, if not at the time members of the corporations thus benefited—as the Ameses and Alleys, of Massachusetts were—are indirectly interested, as can easily be shown. Congress should pass a law making it a State prison offence for any Senator or Representative to vote for a land subsidy to a railroad who is, or expects to be, within one year after the act of voting, either directly or indirectly interested in said grant. And on this subject the House of Representatives should stop the Oregon Land bill, which was forced through a time Senate on Saturday last, and look to the Kansas. El Paso and other land jobs referred to by Senator Tournan, the former of which was denounced by Senator Casserly, until such a bill as we recommend above, gnarding the people against corrupt legislation, is passed.

Senator Casserly is right in asserting that these land grants are only creating land monopolies. The people are necoming slarmed. It is openly boasted in Washington by lobby agents that the amount of money asked for in a single railroad bill, now before the Senate, its smallent to build the road and that the immense quantity of land granted in the same bill, if it passes, will be clear gain. This is the way the people are protected at Washington.

The Kansas and El Paso bill, referred to above, is not the so-called "Fremont buil," which, we believe, asks for little or no subsidy, but is send to be a fank movement on the Premout road, initiated by Pomeroy, Usher & Co. The most dangerous "lobbles" in Washington to day are not the outside organizations known as "The Strikers," but construte the combinations made among trading Senators and Represen

sures to obtain success as freely as boys away their jackknives.

The Oregon Land job, which was pressed through the Senate on Saturday, grants 1,704,000 acres to a road not over 100 miles long, and the Senate in passing it refused to admit an amendment giving protection to actual settlers against speculators. This is a most glaring act, and demands the prompt attention of the press and people of the whole country against all such subsidies.

CUSTOM HOUSE PECULIARITIES.

Naw YORK Feb. 26, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Now that the vexed question of cartage (between the importers and the Custom House cartmen) has been apparently satisfactorily settled by Mr. Grinnell may I not ask through the columns of your valuable journal space to suggest to that gentleman the propriety of redressing other cytls, or rather swindles, that are every day perpetrated almost within sound of his voice in the New York Custom

In January bast I addressed a letter to Mr. Gridnell, Collector of the Port, couched in respectful language, in which I called his attention to the fact of the beautiful statue of Justice on the apex of our City Hall, and referred him to a vacant niche in the Auditor's Department of the Custom House, wherein a similar one might be very appropriately placed; a similar one might be very appropriately placed; for in that particular bureau inspectors and others were deeced of their hard carnings at the rate of twenty per cent. Persuaded in the belief that the good Collector would not allow so fisgrant a wrong to be continued, while in his power to prevent it, I waited a reasonable length of time for an answer; but up to the time of writing I have not been called upon to present the facts and figures to substantiate the truth of my letter. I then submitted a synopsis of my letter to the Herald, reviewing the facts, and which appeared on the loin inst.

I concluded (rashly, perhaps) that some one of the officials to whom alithsion is frequently made had intercepted my letter of equary, or that the good Collector's thoughts were so bewildered in feing royalty that such mere trifies as the grievances of inspectors were of minor import, and might be laid

Collector's thoughts were so bewildered in feting royalty that such more trifles as the grievances of inspectors were of minor tunport, and might be laid aside for the time.

I cannot consistently resonale this hypothesis upon any other grounds, and was revolving in my mind how far Mr. Grunnel's democratic sense of right had forsaken him, when I learned that the notice in the Herald of the 10th inst. had excited the ire of the gentleman who presides over the Auditor's Bureau, for whom it was intended, he threatening in true bombastic styls to wreak his vengeance on the Herald and have the poor inspector removed if he could flud him.

Fortunately the laspector on whom he would visit his wrath is without the paie of his supposed polutical influence; but here let me call attention to the heads of all such insistations to the very channel through when such influence can be exerted. It has its origin in what is vulgarly, but not impropriately, called a "ring." Those circles are so believing formed that a cunning man can readily organize a system by which a savge proportion of the hard earnings of poor men, such as inspectors, are taken from them every month at the rate of twenty per cent, and in some cases more.

If a remedy is sought or a murmur made the next cunning device is resorted to in an appeal to the "man Friday" (who is also in the "ring"); then some wintry moraing, when the poor inspector (all tovered with snow pertangly serves at sunrise as the barge office to discharge a vessel, as he supposes, he made that a yellow envelope has proceded him and he is discharged himself.

A VICTIM.

THE CURLING SEASON.

Interesting Matches Played and to be Player in Jersey.

A series of interesting and closely contested curling matches has been in progress at Paterson for the past few days. The national contest for the Gordon Park but was prevented on account of the boot condition of the ice. The contest was accordingly adjourned to lioxsey's fond, near Paterson. The games on Thurs lay at the latter place resulted as New York Club......25 vs. Burns Club (N. Y.)....12

Paterson Club. 18 vs. Thistic Club (N.1.) 1 Caledonian Club. 22 vs. Youkers Club. 1 Jersey Club Club. 18 vs. Sc. Andrew's Club. 1 The winning clubs then drew again, and played

The winning clubs then drew again, and played as follows:

Paterson Club. 13 vs. Caledonian. 16
New York Club. 23 vs. Jersey City. 13
This narrowed the contest down to between the Paterson and New York clubs, but owing to the lateness of the hour the imissing of the match was postponed until the next (Friday) morning.

After an exciting match of three rings a side on Friday afternoon, the following was the aggregate result:

Rink, of the New York Club, as to who should take the Gordon medal.

The Faterson Club is booked to play a game with the Jersey City Club on Thursday, probably to take place on the point at Lake View, if the ice is favorable. A match between the Paterson and Yonkers clubs will also be played at Paterson, it is expected, some time during the week. Mr. J. R. Smith, of the Paterson Club, will contend for some of the prizes offered by the Caledonian Athletic Club, on Moniay, in this (New York) city. Pifty dollars in paizes are offered for fine playing for "points."

PROTOSED IMM DIATE EXTINGUISHMENT OF NEAR THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CITY DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

It is understood that our State Legislature now has under consideration the subject of remodelling and reconstructing the local government of the city and county of New York. The present is therefore a favorable time to offer the following suggestion:— According to the Comptroller's city report for the year ending December 31, 1868 (page 53), the gross amount of the city dept at that time, exclusive of certain temporary loans redeemable from assessments, was \$29,943,258 50 (this is exclusive of the "county" debt, of some \$15,000,000), of which there was payable from taxation, say \$7,275,509; amount payable from the sinking fund, \$22,667,758 50. A detailed list of this \$22,667,758 50 of city stocks and payable from the sinking fund, \$22,607,758 5). A detailed list of this \$22,607,758 50 of city stocks and bonds, certified by the venerable stock clerk, Rev. W. H. Dizeman, is given on page 24 of the Comptroller's said report for 1808 above mentioned. At the date above stated, December 31, 1808, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held in securities and cash, for the technipuon of the Croton water, Central Park and various other loans, the large sum of \$18,221,752 80. A statement of such securities, showing the kinds, amount and dates when payable, is given on page 115 of said report, By reference to it it wil be seen that the greater part of such \$16,221,752 20 consists of stocks, &c., which are utilimater to be paid from the sinking fund. Now I would propose that the Legislature be asked to authorize the application of the above \$18,221,752 20, which by this time (if it has all been kept invested) probably amounts to \$18,000,000 or more, to the extempulshment of so much of said \$22,000,000 of city indebtedness. I can see no onection to doing so, at least to the extent that the holders of said stocks may be willing to acceptate money. It cannot be pretended that any wrong would thereby be done to the public creditors. The apparent indebtedness of the Corporation would at once be reduced to a very small sum, and this fact alone would so improve its credit as to enable it to negotiate any future loans needed at rates of interest much more favorable to the city. The retirement and cancellation of so large a portion of the city debt would very much simplify the accounts and have the effect to reduce the amount which is now annually required to be raised by taxation for interest.

CUBA.

Will the Assassin of Greenwatth be Punished !

Cuba the Life-Blood of Spain.

Reasons for Spanish Opposition of American Annexation of St. Domingo.

The steamer De Soto, from New Orleans, via Havana the 22d, arrived in this port yesterday. She brings three days later news.

Efforts to Make the Cubans Responsible-

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1870. The assassin of Isane Green waith has been identifled by Poster and Johnson. He is a Spaniard.

brought all its resources to bear to discover not only the principal in this murderous affair, but also to ascertain if it was unpremeditated or the result of a conspiracy. A strong effort has been made to regularly organized plan to assassinate a large num-per of Americans, with a view of creating complications with the United States, and the government either has, or affects to have, evidence of this. No outrage has been committed here since the revolution began but the Spaniards have attributed it, either directly or indihere since the revolution began but the Spaniards have attributed it, either directly or indirectly, to the Cubans, and their accusations must be taken with much allowance. The character of the proofs to establish that they were the guilty parties in this instance is not yet known. Doubless it will be placed before the American government and regarded as satisfactory, it may be doubted, however, if the proof is sufficient to show that the following of Greenwalth, after his wounding and when on the way to the Office of Police, by as many as 200 Spaniards, mostly volunteers, brutaily beating him until, reaching his destination, he fell dead on the floor, can be properly attributable to Cubans. There are certain matters connected with the affair which the ends of justice will not yet permit to be made public, but which will in the end show up in the proper light the efforts made to shift the responsibility of this most greevors outrage. Meanwhile Poster and Johnson are doing well and beyond danger.

There is a complete dearth of war news. We have heard nothing of the campaign in Camagney for the past few days, and whether Goyensche is in or out no longer agitates the public mind. From the Cinco Villas come the usual telegrams menutoning encounters without practical result.

As say the papers, the supper of a coasting vessel arrived here from Gibara reports that Domingo Goleouria and his companions are surrounded and badly pressed by the troops in the sterras of that jurisanction, and it is thought impossible for them to escape death either by the bayonet or hanger.

The journals here continue to publish correspondence captured from the enemy. From some of this it seems much feeling was caused among a few by the remoyal of quesada, and the acts of the House of Représentatives in this, and other respects are pronounced arbitrary, tyrandical and unnecessary.

saty.

The Pubellon Nacional of Clenfueges of the 18th announces that Don Francisco Automo Zayas was being tried by council of war for having insulted a guard of volunteers of that place, and Joan Bautista Padron and Enjio Roman for disloyalty.

merce and Civilization"-Her Necessity to Spain-A Sale not Probable-full sence of la Cuba-Her Market Destroyed Thereby-Spanish Opposition Thereto-A Possible Solution of Existing Difficulties. HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1870.

Though the proper position to be assigned the dis tinguished gentleman who recently visited Havana, Mr. Seward, in the roll of state-men, may not be settled until his demise and the prejudices and asperities of party have followed him to the grave, t is certain he has a way of uttering splended sen tences winch, if not pregnant with statesmanlike thought, seem to be so. Of this character is the remark which so tickled the vanity of the Havanero and of Spannards everywhere, namely, "The island Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization.' Doubtless by civilization here is meant that which grows out of the interchange of ideas between different nations through commerce. In studying the expression it becomes evident that, however much offier systems might be affected by what affects Cuba, the one which has relation to Spain only b especially interested. As interesting to the student in the United States of affairs in this island it is proposed to show this, and that, despite rumors to the contrary. Spain will never willingly part with this

contrary, Spain will never willingly part with this obrightest jewel in her crown." Spain with Cuba is what she is; without it she is notining until another and entirely different base of national me and prosperity is constructed. By the progress of events Cuba has become the chief prop of Spanish nationality, and this once removed the whole editice tunieles to the ground. Cuba sustains her commerce. The merchandise of every description which comes from Europe or the United States, paid for by her sugar and tobacco, is brought here in Spanish bottoms at thirty-three and one-third per cent less of duties than when prought by foreign vessels. The jerked beef from South America, which forms a staple article of commerce for the island, is also imported at much less cost in Spanish bottoms than in others. These odious distinctions form a prop to Spanish commerce, while superior facilities and enterprise of other nations.

This commerce, thus sustained by abnormal means, adds to her prosperity, gives vizor and life-blood to her failing body, furnishes a school for nernavy, and, in short, enables her to sustain such position as she has among the nations. Without mentioning the revenue, which for years has poured in fillows into her coders, and which is generally understood. Cuba has for more than two centuries furnished power and place for that numerous class which for all that time has ruled Spain for her ruin. Amendments are promised, and under the pressure of revolution they are being inaugurated. That some will be carried into permanent effect is beyond question; but that the isnad under Spanish nationality will always be regarded and used as a necessary support for the party in power, irrespective of the interests of its people, is equally so.

Back of all this, which is of course directly dependent on them, are the products of the country. These have afforded avenues of wealth to the people and the nation: they have supplied the world with articles of britte necessity fostered and encouraged by the propinguity t

tra improvements.

Last year the demand for sugar from this island in the United States was sixty-five per cent of the entire crop, valued at about \$50,000,000, upon which large duties were paid. It will not be doubted that large duties were paid. It will not be combted that with this development of resource, which would follow on the annexation of St. Domingo, sufficient sugar would be soon made in that island to supply this stemand, of course admitted without the payment of duties. This would compel Cuba to look to Europe for a market, when prices would be forced below a remunerative mark, and that importance which attaches itself to the island, as both directly and indirectly a source of prosperity to Spain, at once some to an end. A consideration of the lator question, which must largely enter into the future productions of this island and others, I have purposely omitted, for in a short time one will have no advantage over the other. Whatever the fate of Cuba, slavery within its borders at no dislant day must end, and thenceforward the islands will be on an equality in the matter of labor, whether using the freed blacks or depending on the importation of cooles.

In a realization of the facts herein suggested may be found the reasons for spanish opposition to the

annexation of St. Romingo, which some bave been ready to oppose even to the extent of declaring war; and herein too, may be found a solution of the grave difficulties now existing, which seem likely to lead to no termination through bloodshed, and which ere long will begin to bear heavily on "the systems of modern commerce."

A Haven of Rest, Where Failen Women Are modern commerce."

THE METROPOLITAN STAGE THIS WEEK.

The principal feature of novelty this week is the drama "Lost at Sea," the joint work of Byron and Boucleault, which will be brought out at Wallack's to-night. In sensational stage effects it is said to be the chef www.re of the fanciful Dion, and its success in London angurs favorably for the attempt of the management of Wallack's to reproduce it here. Mr. Lester Wallack starts on his tour through the provinces, and Mr. J. W. Wallack assumes the lead

ing rôle in the new drama.

Another novelty is promised at Wood's Museum in the shape of a "Golden Bubble," in which Mr. Dominick Murray and Miss Josephine Fiddes are to be the "bright particulars." The blondes will do Faust" at the mailness every day.

Mr. and Mrs. Earney Williams, the recognized re-presentatives of the Emerald Isle, commenced the second week of their engagement at Niblo's. "Innisfallen" has proved a genuine success, and from the first night has drawn crowded houses. Telbin's beautiful panorama of the lakes of Killarney has not disappointed the high expectations formed of the chef discurre of the celebrated London artist.

"Fron Fron," the best specimen of emotional drama we have had since "Camblie" and "Ea-Lynne," has made a decisted hit at Daty's elegant hitle theatre, and bids thir to have a long run. Of the half dozen liamiets that were amounced a fortulght since only two remain and are likely to hold their own with the public for many weeks to come. Booth and Fox—poetry and immitable bur esque—may now be considered as the liamlets, se

lesque—may now be considered as the liamiets, serious and come, par excedence.

Miss Kate Fisher and her horse commence an engagement at the Bowery to-might.

The "Twelve Temptations" of Jim Jubitee have proved sufficiently tempting to draw people in crowds to the Grand Opera tiouse, and Eric is consequently in costasies.

The San Francisco Ministreis have resolved, however, to go one better and afmounce thirteen temptations, with others in reserve if needed.

A tribe of Beoomies take up their quarters at the New York Greus thus week, where they will convert themselves into pyramids and every kind of strange figures.

New York Circus thus week, where they will convert themselves into pyramids and every kind of strange figures.

Herve's comic opera, "Le Petit Faust," has proved such a strong card at Keily & Leon's Minstreis that it still remains on the otils and will likely menopolize the stage of their bion theatre for a long time.

Daniel still amuses thoseif in the Bryams' Den by singing Shoo Fly and watching the anties of Little Mac as a monkey.

True to his promise of a new play weekly, Tony Pastor brings out "The Fireman's Founding" tonight, with a host of other east side attractions.

Hartz, one of the cleverest magicians of the age, has met with encouragement from the public at his bijon hall on Broadway. The programme of magic which he nightly dispenses possesses the ment of novelty and variety.

The Hibermicon still continues at Apollo Hall.

Pantominue, buriesque and cork comedy rule the boards of the Conaque.

A concert in memory of the late pianist and composer, Gottschalk, will be given at Association it in the continues at the continues of the Conaque.

Mr. Lester Wallack promises to appear in "Ours"

Haner.

Mr. Lester Waliack promises to appear in "Ours" at the Brooklyn Academy of Ausic on Wednesday.

Hooley gives away presents and furnishes a choice programme every right across the river.

Mrs. Conway produces the sensation drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at the Park theatre, Brook-

MPORTANT BLL TO RECULATE INJUNC-11955.

The following bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Henry C. Murphy, and passed to a third reading in that house on Thursday, is intended to restrain the courts in the hasty custom of issuing injunctions such as was manifested in the recent railroad controversies. The bill is entitled

railroad controversies. The bill is entitled An Acr to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions and otherwise.

Section 1. An injunction to suspend the general and ordinary business off a corporation or a joint stock association, or to suspend from office any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association from the performance of his duties at such, shall not be granted except by the court and upon a nource of a least egit days of the application therefore to the proper officers of the corporation, or the director, trustee or manager to be enjoined or restrained; and an injunction granted for any of the said purposes, except by the court and upon the notice in this section prescribed, shall be void.

for any of the said purposes, except by the court and upon the notice in this section prescribed, shall be voist.

SEC. 2. A director, trustee or manager or other officer of a corporation or joint stock association shall not be removed or suspended from office, except by an order of the court made upon notice of at least eight days or the application for such removal or suspension to the person proceeded against, and after an opportunity for such director, trustee, manager or other officer to be fully heard in open court in respect of the charges against him. At orders for the removal or suspension of any director, trustee, manager or other officer, made otherwise and without a compliance with this section, shall be appointed except by the court and upon notice of at least eight days of the application terrators to the remove officer.

upon notice of at least eight days of the application therefor to the proper officers of such corporation or joint stock association.

Sec. 4. Any director or other officer of a corporation or joint stock association upon whom shall be served any notice of application of joint shock association upon whom shall be served any notice of application of for an impunction restraining or affecting the business of such corporation or joint stock association, or for a receiver of its property and effects, or any part thereof, who shall conceal from or omit to disclose to the other directors, trustees, managers and officers thereof the fact of such service, and the time and place at which such application is to be made, so all be deemed guilty of a mislemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable, in a civil action, to the corporation or joint stock association for all damages which shall be sustained by it by reason of such proceedings.

which shall be sustained by it by reason of such proceedings.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall extend and apply to sall corporations and joint stock associations created or existing by the laws of any other State or government doing business within this State, or having a business or fiscal agency or an agency for the transfer of its stock therein, and to the directors, trustees, managers and other officers of such loreign corporations or joint stock associations, and to ut proceedings by the Attorney tentral, in the name of the people of this State, under the laws regulating proceedings against corporations.

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

Special Correspondence from London-The Law of Estail and Hereditary Legislation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have just perused in the New York Henate

an article from the pen of your London correspon-

dent relative to the British aristocracy. The fact

therein detailed are unimpeachable, and it no donot must be admitted that under a reformed Parliament and with Mr. Bright a Cabinet Minister such a state of things must surely modify the law of primogeniture, and constitute the House of Peers as a representative sphere of action, reward and dignity for learned and not inherited ment, or in most or many learned and not inherited ment, or in most or many cases demerit. It is one thing to be the Duke of Wellington, another the Duke of Wellington's sen it is by no means a rule that talent is herothary; the fact is, on the long run, rather the reverse. I admit that the "upper ten" would have condoned, if they could, the juvenile follies of the Duke of Hamilton, but it is nevertheless true that his grace went a little too far. He was blackoniled at the leading London clubs 4-ong before being put up at the Jockey Club at Newmarket, and it was currently said that he would shortly have nownere to resort to but a night house after the theatres, where, as Bougailler has H, you may cat of knalmess smoking het. Alsa, what a condition for a duke to be reduced to! As the French proverts goes, "How the devil came he in that gainty." We of kinduess smoking het. Als, what a condition for a duke to be reduced to! As the French provering ones, thou the devil came he in that galley?" We have, too, another very conspicuous, and even illustrious, duke, constrained by the necessity of the case to live, as the father of children, in what Isron called the 'rights of wrong.' Need I speak of sho late Marquis of Harsings' case, his clopement with another man's Rancke, who, at the time of his death, placed red and whate camelas (red and white harbors being his racing colors) in his carly coffar? Need I advert to the present Lord High Chambershin and the take of how he lived when poor on his "mistress" money?' He, along with the Duke of Newcaste, who is, I take it, already more than played out; Westmoreland, who is, I am credibly informed, a mere Marionette, whose racing whres are pulled by the bookmakers; and Wincheisea and a sopre of others. I could name, are absolutely in the hands of the leading turf professionals of England. There are men who in the presence of their wives are said not to be able to call "their souls, their own." Whether or no this may be true as regards wives, it is certainly fact in reference to many of our noblemen's norses that have rim and will run during the ensuing season on the Enguish turf. Certes, when we read that dueal sporting coats and ducal smosting popes are brought to the hammer of the anothencer we cannot resist the interence foreigners draw that there must be something "Totten in the State of Denmark," and that the multiplication of such impecuations findens must militate against the fact of laws being framed by born and birth inspired legislators, who derive their polities from latternals and their morancy from St. John's Wood—relastis of Basien Baden and the precincts of the Rue de Rusza. Your, &c.

Fund the latternals and their morancy from St. John's Wood—relastis of Basien Baden and the precincts of the Rue de Rusza. Your, &c.

Not Despised and Where "Unfortunates" Have a Home and Find Hope for the Future.

The Order of the Good Shepherd was established by the Rev. John Endes in 1651 in the city of Caen (Normandy), in France, and was confirmed by the 1741. Each house of the order has a mother superior and an assistant mother, and every four or five houses form a province, having a mother provisional, who exercises a certain degree of power over the province. All the houses spread over the world are somewhat united by being under the direction of a general superior, who resides in the chief house of the order, in Angers, France.

The object for which the order was organized was the reformation of failen women. The sisters do their utmost to secure these unfortunates and instal into the minds of their charges the love of virtue and morality. Hence comes their name of the Sis-ters of the Good Shepherd, because, like the Divine Master, they seek after the lost sheep. In their behalf the sisters bestow all their attention and spend all their time in good works, looking to their amelioration and restoration to society. THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

in this city was opened on the 2d of October. 1857, waen, at the solicitation of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Bugues, a small band of five sisters ame here and located in a small rented dwelling in West-Fourteenth street, where they remained for about four years. Like every other good work, the The smallness of the place checked its growth to a considerable extent and submitted its inmates to no little inconvenience. The Sisters being at the time but little known people did not appreciate all their usefulness, and they received but little encouragement. But in those days of trials and obscurity the House of the Good Shepherd was striking deep roots. Its inmates learned to be satisfied with little, to become more industrious than ever, and to place an un'imited confidence in Proviever, and to place an un'imited confidence in Province. They were not-disappointed; the House of the Good Shepherd being a tree planted by the hand of the Church, it was to yield plentimi fruits in due season, as the sequel will show. In 1961 the Sisters moved to the banks of the East river, between Elghty-mith and Sinctleth streets, where, by the help of many devoted irrends, they have year after year been enabled to enlarge their praiseworthy institution, so as to have the gratification of receiving a large number of poor fallent women, who fock thither to find a place of shelter under the benigh wings of the Good Shephert.

The following figures will show the rapid progress of the institution:—There were received during the year 1869, 467 persons; were placed out or taken back by their parents, 250.

There now remain at the institution: -Penttents, comprising either the committed or voluntary or non-committed, as well as those who have been sent there by parents or friends. 518

Magdalens. Children of preservation. Sisters who manage the institution, all processed and povices

brotherers during their stay at the institution, and are thus enabled to support themselves when they go back into the world.

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE.

The girls are subject to strict roles of discipline, with which all have to comply. Aside from the time attotted for rost, means and recrention, which they all take together, the remainder of the day is spent in some useful employment caleniated to promote industry and calify at the milital and the heart. All the manual labor is gone through with in silence and the most regular order.

The law of tanor is fully enforced at the Good Snepherd. All from the highest to the lowest, from the Mother Superior to the least of the inmates, work, according to their strength and ability, towards the support of the institution. The Saters, whose whole aim is to make new beings of their inmates, are fully alive to the fact that the souls cannot be changed from bad to good unless they do themselves what they require from them. Hence, to obtain that desired end, they practice all the moral virtues they strive to impart in the hearts of habor, they themselves bear the greatest share of the work they exact from their immates.

The good example and the devotedness they show and the excellent treatment which the Sisters use towards the girls produce such an impression upon them that they are requested to do. At first many of them feel Indisposed to work on entering the institution, but they are requested to do. At first many of them feel Indisposed to work on entering the institution, but they are requested to do. At first many of them feel Indisposed to work on entering the institution, but they are requested to do. At first many of them feel Indisposed to work on entering the institution, but they source on the Good Shepherd, nor well armed keepers, nor are hard panishments inflicted upon those who violate the rules and regulations; yet, notwithstanding this, but few altempts to "escape" have ever been made, it is now almost a year stince a gir ran away from the institution. The re

JOURNALISTIC NOTE ..

Captain Watt A. Lyre is among the stest nom de

The Outo Editorial Convention, which fiet in pringfield on the 21st inst., was a decided success. springers of the fraterally from every part of the State being present.

The editor-in-cutef of the Hartford Post has been threatened by one Hathaway that he will be "fixed" after he (Hathaway) gets out of some sort of a "fix" he has got nimes! into.

A well known journalist frung up his stocking on Christmas, and his wife put a baby in it, whereupon he said, "My dear, darn that stocking ?"

he said, "My dear, dara that stocking?"

The proposition to establish a department for education in journalism in Wasnington College, Va., has effected considerable comment. The Cincinnati Times thinks there should be a special professorship for instruction in local reporting.

Jasper H. Johnson a Western wit, who wrote under the cognomen of "Yuba Dam," is lying very life in Lexington, Ky. He doesn't mention his assumed name much.

assumed name much.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in its short editorial paragraphs, does not july equal Prentice, but it makes a good stagger at it.

The salutatory of the new editor of the Oberlin (Onic) News is orief, but to the point. He says:

"We come here to make money and a readable parer."

THE NEW JERSEY NOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. The medication, located in Newark and in charge

of Captain Hacsenshaw, was visited on Friday by the Joint Committee of the Legislature in accordance the Joint Committee of the Legislature in accordance with instructions to examine into its affairs and management. In his annual message Governor Randolpa recommended the closing of the Home on the grounds of economy, and the removal of the inmates to the National Homes. The visitors expressed general satis action with the appearance of things. The immutes presented a series of resolutions framed by them, praying that the Home bestiff maintained. Among the prominent visitors were ex-Governor ward, State Compurpiler McDonaid, Senators Brinkernorf and Taylor, and Assembly inca Wilson, Sanzey, Hunt and Marphy.

an improvement of the profits and marphy.

An improvement Railread Case Decider, In 1847 the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railread Company leased their railread to the Maine and the Eastern roads, the two latter to pay to the stockholders of the Portland road three dollars in gold or silver semi-annually on each share of stock. The two roads shood by their agreement until 1863, after which they refused to pay in specie. The treasurer of the Portland road received the greenoack payments under protest for six years and their a compromise was made in June, 1860, by which the two roads paid to him \$180,000 as a consideration for the difference between gold and greenbacks. The question their recurred whether the treasurer should pay to the recurred whether the treasurer should pay to the stockholders of 1862 the whole sum, or whether those who had owned and sold stock in the interim. 1863-59, should have their dues, of which they have been deprived under protest. The case was prought before the supreme Court of Maine, and that court has decided that no convertible profits belong to stockholders until those profits have been formally divided by vote of the directors. Judge Appleton has, therefore, declared that the sum of \$180,000, specified in the bill, pelongs to and is the property of the Portland, Saco and Fortsmouth failing the company, and that it is to be divided among those who may be stockholders at the time when its distribution is ordered by said corporation and a dividend thereof declared and the trustees will govern the meters of the directors. Judge Appleton the profits and the trustees will govern.